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other than as a single unit, though the elements composing it may be more numerous than the waves of the sea. According to him every individual now alive who wishes to live up to his most obvious obligation must regard the struggles of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America as his struggles and must be willing to take upon his shoulders a small part of the burdens which this participation entails. In some thirty-four chapters Dr. Bowman completes the journey round the earth, pausing at every crucial point to enumerate the elements which through their blind or conscious interaction have produced a crisis. These elements are of the most varied character—social, historical, economic, and geographical—and pile up a mass of data enabling the reader to envisage in succinct form every leading problem now agitating a given people or region.

Apart from occasional evidence of a lingering war psychosis—how slowly even an honest scientist disengages himself from a poisoned state of mind!—the method of this book is laudably objective. An occasional sentimentality, chiefly about our vaunted democracy, also sounds a false note in the scientific ensemble of the work, though not enough to hurt. In the main the author has assembled facts, cool and commonplace facts, firmly implying, however, that his facts concern the living spirit and at all times call for human sympathy and fellowship. An invaluable feature of the work are the abundant illustrations. These are of two kinds: engravings from photographs presenting characteristic aspects of desert and mountain scenery, of inland and harbor towns, of widely scattered village types, and sketch maps in black and white showing the new political boundaries, the distribution of races, physical relief, rainfall, and a score of other interesting matters. In sum, here is a book which, so far as the knowledge of the present reviewer goes, is unique in American literature, and which all students of present-day problems holding the belief that geography, politics, ethnology, and economics constitute a common groundwork of co-ordinated knowledge are likely to find absolutely indispensable.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Development of Economics, 1750-1900. By O. FRED BOUCKE.
New York: Macmillan, 1921. Pp. vi+348.

One looking at the title and then at the size of the volume is likely to be lost in wonder as to how such a very large genie is going

to get into such a very small pot. The answer is that the author has gathered all the economics of the period up into four great groups or tendencies which he calls naturalism, utilitarianism, historism, and marginism. His treatment of each of these, except historism, "has been subdivided into two parts, the first dealing with the presuppositions that were borrowed from philosophy, logic, ethics, and psychology, and the second with definitions and laws such as have always formed the main body of economic doctrines." Naturalism includes the physiocrats and the Adam Smith economists; utilitarianism begins with Ricardo and culminates in John Stuart Mill; and marginism is chiefly defined by the common characteristics of its five founders: Gossen, Jennings, Jevons, Menger, and Walras. Historism is the least sharply defined category. It is associated with collectivism, and in a general way carries with it all those who refused to accept the institutions of an individualistic economy or the abstractions of individualistic economics as representing ultimate laws of nature. It "has its inception in ideals older than the science of economics, or at least just about as old." The names discussed under this heading include not merely such writers as Sismondi, Liszt, Roscher, Knies, and Hildebrand, but St.-Simon, Fourier, Owen, Rodbertus, Marx, and Ruskin.

The author uses graphic and tabular devices freely. There are genealogies of British utilitarianism, of social science in general, and of John Stuart Mill's psychology (this last omits Bentham, though he is bracketed with James Mill in the more inclusive chart of utilitarianism). There are tables showing the chief characteristics of Smithian and Ricardian economics, the order of treatment of the main subjects in representative treatises on economics since 1776, the main doctrines of the founders of marginism, and the space assigned to "problems" or "applied economics" in American treatises since 1820.

There can be no doubt that Professor Boucke has succeeded admirably in "giving" the central characteristics of broad groups of writers or trends of economic thought, particularly as to the philosophical and psychological assumptions underlying them. One might infer that these are his chief interest. This is the first book the reviewer has read which left him with a feeling that he had been really told what the associationist psychology was, and what it had to do with economics. And of John Stuart Mill he says: "Mill stands out as the culminating figure in Utilitarian economics, but one must judge him by his premises and ideals, rather than by specific contribu-

tions to the subject. Or rather, it seems better to view his economic treatise as a minor work which cannot yield the full measure of its wisdom without being read in the light of his earlier thought . . . his methodology is incomparably the most complete in economic literature." It is fair to add that Professor Boucke's review of Mill's methodology is a most excellent and enlightening summary. The entire work is illustrated with a wealth of citation which indicates a wide and detailed acquaintance with the literature, both economic and non-economic.

On the other hand, if the reader wishes to know the particular economic views and doctrines of particular writers, this book will hardly meet his needs. Perhaps the author was striving mightily for condensation; or perhaps he filled himself so full of the subject as to forget that the reader does not automatically share with him the unexpressed ideas that lie back of many of his comments. At times one does not know whether he is speaking in his own person or voicing the views of another, and at times one simply does not know what he is saying. Not that the style is pedantically involved—far from it. It is rather—in spots—impatiently elliptical and impressionistic. Such captions as *collectivism* or the *entrepreneur standpoint* are used, in ways that are not always self-explanatory.

Herein lies the chief fault of the book as a tool for the use of students. It is a besetting sin of students to be content with the ability to give a cursory characterization of economic theories, in place of understanding them. There are more graduate students who can characterize marginal economics and tell what is wrong with it than can tell accurately what its doctrines are and what they actually mean. To such, this book would be a dangerous indulgence. On the other hand, one who has a considerable acquaintance with the originals, and above all an accurate rather than a cursory acquaintance, will be able to glean a deal of enlightenment from Professor Boucke's survey and commentary.

It is refreshing to see a treatise which gives so much emphasis to the matrix of economic thought rather than confining its attention to the jewel itself. For this alone the book should be welcomed. The intellectual environment of economic thought is often neglected. But the environment of economic thought includes other things, among them the technical, political, social, and commercial conditions of the age from whose needs economic thought partly springs and to which (or to a slightly later age) its message is delivered. Professor

Boucke's study of the forces governing the development of economic thought is hardly complete, but he has done two things admirably: summed up the distinguishing features of the main groups of doctrine, and shown their philosophical and psychological background.

J. M. CLARK

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The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1914.

By J. H. CLAPHAM. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1921. 8vo., pp. xi+420.

This book has been written, the author states, with the immediate purpose of supplying students of European economic history with a comprehensive account in English of the economic development of France and Germany during the nineteenth century. That there was great need of such a book written by a competent economist was well recognized and this carefully written volume, filling a real gap, should find wide use and receive a cordial welcome.

In organizing the material the author has taken the rapid spread of railways after the middle of the century as the significant change justifying a division of the era covered into two periods and about one-third of the volume is devoted to the first of these periods. For each country in each period the topical method of presentation has been chosen. Chief attention is given the subjects of agriculture, manufactures and mining, transportation, commerce, money banking and investments; but along with these there is included some account of the labor movement, industrial combinations, shipping, tariff, co-operation, and social policy. Public finance is practically omitted. As integral parts of the economic development of this section of the Continent, conditions in Holland and Belgium also receive some attention.

The writer of a book of moderate size on economic history is always confronted with the difficult question as to where to draw the line between the topics and materials to be included and those that must be left out. He may narrow his choice down to an attempt to present in some detail an account of the facts of economic development together with some analysis and interpretation of their economic significance, or he may present less in the way of factual material of the purely economic sort but broaden his analysis and interpretation so as to cover the extensive interaction between economic conditions and other phases of social life, thus including some economic inter-